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First session
Berlin, 28 March - 7 April 1995

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES ON ITS FIRST SESSION, HELD AT BERLIN FROM 28 MARCH TO 7 APRIL 1995

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*/ Part Two of this report is contained in document FCCC/CP/1995/7/Add.1.

I. OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE
(Agenda items 1, 2 and 3(a))

A. Opening of the session

1. The first session of the Conference of the Parties, convened pursuant to Article 7.4 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, was opened at the International Congress Centre, Berlin, on 28 March 1995 by Mr. Michael Zammit Cutajar, Executive Secretary, in his capacity as head of the interim secretariat. Welcoming all participants to the Conference, he thanked the Government and people of Germany, and the authorities and citizens of Berlin, for their generosity in hosting the Conference, and paid tribute to the two Chairmen of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change, Mr. Jean Ripert of France, and Ambassador Raúl Estrada-Oyuela of Argentina, whose leadership had played such an important part in the process of negotiation. That process was now in a stage of transition: the Convention had to stand on its own and the Parties to the Convention had to shoulder their responsibilities in reaching the decisions needed to promote its effective implementation.

B. Election of the President

2. The Executive Secretary informed the Conference that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change had received nominations for 11 posts on the Bureau of the Conference, including the nomination of the head of the delegation of Germany to preside over the Conference. The latter nomination corresponded to United Nations practice whereby a government that was hosting a conference provided the chairperson. It was to be understood, as well, within the context of the rotation of the office of President among the five regional groups. Against that background and in the absence of agreement on the rules of procedure, the Committee had decided to recommend to the Conference of the Parties that it elect the head of the delegation of the host country as President of the Conference at the start of its first session. Pursuant to that recommendation, the Conference elected by acclamation Ms. Angela Merkel, Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, as President of the Conference of the Parties.

3. On assuming office, the President of the Conference made a statement welcoming the participants to Berlin. She stressed that the first session of the Conference of the Parties was of major importance in the follow-up process to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro. Considerable progress had already been made: the Convention had been ratified by 126 countries and the European Community; some 20 industrialized countries had already submitted national communications; and the

Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee had reached agreement on a number of important questions. There remained, however, a number of crucial issues that were as yet unresolved, in particular the adequacy of the commitments of industrialised countries under the Convention and the concept of joint implementation, and it was vital that solutions should be found to those issues at the first session of the Conference of the Parties in Berlin.

4. Climate protection was one of the most important challenges to environment policy today and would continue to be so in the future. Radical changes were needed in patterns of behaviour, consumption and production and in lifestyles, and those were as much a part of the quest for sustainable development as innovation and technological development. There were differences of opinion among the Parties but a common position had to be established in order to achieve effective and sustained progress, taking account of our common but differentiated responsibility. Hence, for the sake of future generations, it was essential that nations should work together, in a spirit of international cooperation and global partnership, to achieve effective and sustainable progress towards meeting the Convention's objectives. Individual interests must be set aside and the challenges faced together so that the next step could be taken for the period beyond 2000, which could in particular include negotiations for an emission-reduction protocol, and so that a positive message could emerge from the Berlin Conference.

C. Opening statements

5. At the 1st (opening) plenary meeting, on 28 March, a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations was conveyed to the Conference; and opening statements were made by Ambassador Lilia R. Bautista of the Philippines, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China; Ambassador Raúl Estrada-Oyuela of Argentina, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change; Professor G.O.P. Obasi, Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization; Ms. Elizabeth Dowdeswell, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme; Mr. Nitin Desai, Under-Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development; Professor Bert Bolin, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and Mr. Michael Zammit Cutajar, Executive Secretary of the interim secretariat. At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 30 March, an opening statement was made by Mr. James Gustave Speth, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 3 April, opening statements were made by Professor Klaus Töpfer, Chairman of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, and Mr. Mohamed El-Ashry, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Global Environment Facility. Summaries of the above statements are contained in annex I below.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS
(Agenda item 4)

A. Status of ratification of the Convention
(Agenda item 4(a))

6. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference had before it an information document on the status of ratification of the Convention (FCCC/1995/Inf.2). In introducing the document, the President expressed her conviction that the process of ratification of the Convention would continue, and she welcomed the trend towards universality.

7. At the invitation of the President, the Conference took note with satisfaction that 115 States and one regional economic integration organization were Parties to the Convention at the opening of the session, and that two more States, namely Lao People's Democratic Republic and Jamaica, would become Parties on 4 and 6 April respectively, thus bringing the total number of Parties to 118 before the closure of the session. It further noted that nine more States (Central African Republic, Colombia, Kiribati, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Oman, Togo and Zaire) had ratified the Convention but would not become Parties until after the closure of the session.

8. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 4 April, the President informed the Conference that Cape Verde had deposited its instrument of ratification on 29 March 1995. Consequently, the total number of States and regional economic integration organizations that had deposited final instruments was 128.

B. Adoption of the rules of procedure
(Agenda item 4(b)

9. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the President informed the Conference that several informal consultations on the draft rules of procedure had been held between the eleventh session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee and the opening of the Conference. Unfortunately, it had not yet proved possible to reach agreement. She would, however, take on the responsibility, as President of the Conference, of carrying forward consultations on draft rule 42 on decision-making and other outstanding issues, with a view to adopting the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies by consensus at the present session.

10. At the same meeting, the Conference, on the proposal of the President, decided to apply the draft rules contained in document A/AC.237/L.22/Rev.2, as amended by document FCCC/CP/1995/2, with the exception of draft rule 42. One representative stated that the application of the draft rules of procedure should not be interpreted as prejudicing his

delegation's proposal with regard to draft rule 22. Another representative requested that a time limit should be set on the informal consultations, and it was agreed that the President would report back to the Conference on the outcome of the informal consultations at the beginning of the second week of the session.

11. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 3 April, the President informed the Conference that she was pursuing her consultations on the rules of procedure, and that she proposed to take up that item, as well as the item on election of other officers of subsidiary bodies, as soon as her consultations were completed.

12. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, on the proposal of the President, the Conference agreed to transmit the draft rules of procedure, as contained in document A/AC.237/L.22/Rev.2 under cover of document FCCC/CP/1995/2, to its second session for further consideration.

13. The representative of Saudi Arabia expressed the view that, as the draft rules of procedure had not yet been adopted and were being applied provisionally, the officers that had been elected pursuant to draft rule 22 should not be regarded as constituting the Bureau of the Conference.

14. The President stated that, as the draft rules of procedure were being applied, with the exception of draft rule 42, the Bureau should be considered as constituted and would continue to serve in accordance with rule 22, paragraphs 1 and 2, without prejudice to the concerns of a number of delegations with regard to that rule. She gave an assurance that the rules of procedure would be the subject of intensive consultations, under her guidance, with a view to advancing consensus before the second session of the Conference of the Parties.

C. Adoption of the agenda
(Agenda item 4(c))

15. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the Conference.

2. Election of the President.

3. Statements:

   (a) Statements at the opening of the session;
   (b) Other statements.

4. Organizational matters:

   (a) Status of ratification of the Convention;
   (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
   (c) Adoption of the agenda;
   (d) Election of officers other than the President;
   (e) Admission of organizations as observers;
   (f) Organization of work, including the establishment of a Committee of the Whole.

5. Report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change: recommendations to the Conference of the Parties and other decisions and conclusions requiring action by the Conference of the Parties:

   (a) Matters relating to commitments:

      (i) Review of information communicated by each Party included in Annex I to the Convention;

      (ii) Methodological issues;

      (iii) Review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b) of the Convention, including proposals related to a protocol and decisions on follow-up;

      (iv) Criteria for joint implementation;

      (v) The roles of the subsidiary bodies established by the Convention, including their programmes of work and calendars of meetings;

      (vi) Report on implementation;

      (vii) First communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;

   (b) Matters relating to arrangements for the financial mechanism: implementation of Article 11, paragraphs 1-4 of the Convention, including:

      (i) Consideration of the maintenance of the interim arrangements referred to in Article 21, paragraph 3 of the Convention;

(ii) Modalities for the functioning of operational linkages between the Conference of the Parties and the operating entity or entities of the financial mechanism;

(iii) Guidance on programme priorities, eligibility criteria and policies, and on the determination of "agreed full incremental costs";

(c) Provision to developing country Parties of technical and financial support;

(d) Designation of a permanent secretariat and arrangements for its functioning:

(i) Institutional linkage;

(ii) Financial procedures;

(iii) Physical location;

(iv) Adoption of the Convention budget for the biennium 1996-1997;

(v) Extrabudgetary funding for the interim secretariat in 1995;

(e) Consideration of the establishment of a multilateral consultative process for the resolution of questions regarding implementation (Article 13);

(f) Review of the lists of countries included in the Annexes to the Convention.

6. Ministerial segment:

(a) Address by the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany;
(b) Statements by ministers and by other heads of delegation of Parties;
(c) Conclusion of outstanding issues and adoption of decisions.

7. Conclusion of the session:

(a) Adoption of the report on credentials;
(b) Date and venue of the second session of the Conference of the Parties;
(c) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its first session and closure of the session.

D. Election of officers other than the President
(Agenda item 4(d))

16. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference elected by acclamation the following officers to serve on its Bureau:

Vice-Presidents

Mr. John Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda)
Mr. Raúl Estrada-Oyuela (Argentina)
Ms. Penelope Wensley (Australia)
Mr. T.P. Sreenivasan (India)
Mr. Takao Shibata (Japan)
Mr. A.L. Bedritsky (Russian Federation)
Mr. Tuiloma Neroni Slade (Samoa)

Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Mr. Mohamed M. Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania)

Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Mr. Tibor Faragó (Hungary)

Rapporteur

Ms. Rungano Karimanzira (Zimbabwe)

17. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference elected the following officers of the subsidiary bodies:

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Vice-Chairman:	Mr. Bert Metz (Netherlands)
Rapporteur:	Mr. Jorge Benavides de la Sotta (Peru)

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Vice-Chairman:	Mr. Soobaraj Nayroo Sok Appadu (Mauritius)
Rapporteur:	Mr. Victor E. Chub (Uzbekistan)

18. At the same meeting, the Conference designated Mr. Raúl Estrada-Oyuela (Argentina), Vice-President of the Conference, as Chairman of the open-ended ad hoc group of Parties established in paragraph 6 of decision 1/CP.1, authorizing him to undertake consultations with the regional groups in respect of nominations for the Bureau of the ad hoc group.

19. The spokesman for the African group, stating that his group would submit such a nomination, proposed that the Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation should be ex officio member of the Bureau of the ad hoc group.

20. The President, referring to the establishment, in paragraph 1 of decision 20/CP.1, of an ad hoc open-ended working group of technical and legal experts on Article 13 of the Convention, said that she would undertake consultations on the designation of the Chairman of that ad hoc group.

E. Admission of organizations as observers
(Agenda item 4(e))

21. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference, pursuant to recommendation 2, paragraph (c), of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, admitted the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations listed in annexes I and II of document FCCC/CP/1995/3 as observers to the Conference (see annex IV below).

22. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 3 April, the Conference, on the proposal of the President, agreed that the secretariat should invite to the future sessions of the Conference and of its subsidiary bodies all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations admitted at the present session and at future sessions, unless an objection was raised to any particular organization in accordance with the Convention and the rules of procedure. Consequently, all the organizations admitted at the present session would be invited to the second and subsequent sessions, and the procedure for admission to the second session would apply only to new applicants.

F. Organization of work
(Agenda item 4(f))

23. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference, pursuant to the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at its tenth session, approved the organization of the session in two segments: a segment at the level of senior officials, from 28 March to 4 April, during which Parties could advance negotiations on any issues that were not resolved at the eleventh session of the Committee and prepare decisions thereon; and a ministerial segment, from 5 to 7 April 1995, during which the Conference

would finalize discussions and adopt decisions. On the proposal of the President, the Conference agreed that the time limit for statements during the ministerial segment should be set at five minutes.

24. Pursuant to recommendation 2, paragraph (a), of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, the Conference established a sessional Committee of the Whole, to be chaired by Ambassador Raúl Estrada-Oyuela, Vice-President of the Conference, and open to the participation of all delegations, which would have the task of recommending decisions on outstanding issues for adoption by the Conference and whose Chairman would have the authority to delegate work, as appropriate, to drafting groups. In that connection, the Conference endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that not more than two meetings should be held simultaneously.

25. On the proposal of the President, the Conference allocated to the Committee of the Whole sub-items (a)(iii), (a)(iv), (a)(v), (b)(iii) and (d) of agenda item 5, in respect of which consensus had not been reached or some work remained outstanding, with a request that the Committee complete the work undertaken by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on those topics. The Conference further agreed that the decisions recommended by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in its recommendations 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 would be referred directly to the ministerial segment of the Conference for adoption under agenda item 6(c). In the event that modifications might prove necessary to ensure consistency with other decisions taken by the Conference, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole was requested to take responsibility for proposing such modifications, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Chairmen of the subsidiary bodies.

26. The President, referring to recommendation 3 on national communications from Annex I Parties, noted that some reservations had been made on the adoption of that recommendation by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee. She expressed the hope that those Parties with economies in transition which had reservations regarding the decision contained in recommendation 3 would be able to accept a formula whereby their particular circumstances would be taken into account in the future communication process.

27. The Conference approved the tentative schedule of plenary meetings contained in annex II to document FCCC/CP/1995/1, as orally amended by the Executive Secretary, and agreed that the schedule of meetings for the Committee of the Whole should be determined by the Committee itself.

28. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 3 April, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole made an interim report to the Conference on the state of progress of work on the items under consideration in the Committee of the Whole.

29. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the President, the Conference agreed that, in addition to the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee referred to

in paragraph 25 above, action should be taken under agenda item 6(c) on the following matters, on which conclusions had been reached by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at its tenth and eleventh sessions:

(a) the modalities for the functioning of operational linkages between the Conference of the Parties and the operating entity or entities of the financial mechanism (agenda item 5(b)(ii));

(b) the provision to developing country Parties of technical and financial support (agenda item 5(c)); and

(c) the establishment of a multilateral consultative process for the resolution of questions regarding implementation (agenda item 5(e)).

30. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 4 April, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole made a further report on the progress of work in the Committee. He informed the Conference that the Committee had reached agreement on two draft decisions relating to item 5(d)(iv) on adoption of the Convention budget for the biennium 1996-1997, and one draft decision relating to item 5(d)(v) on extrabudgetary funding for the interim secretariat in 1995, for adoption under agenda item 6(c). He also informed the Conference that there had been discussions in the Committee of the Whole on a draft decision on transfer of technology that had been submitted by the Group of 77 and China, resulting in an agreement to recommend the draft decision, as amended, to the Conference for adoption under agenda item 6(c). In that connection two delegations had requested him to report to the Conference that they had not been given an opportunity to express their concerns in respect of the approval of that draft decision.

31. At the 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole reported to the Conference on the outcome of the work of the Committee, and presented a number of draft decisions which the Committee of the Whole had recommended for adoption by the Conference of the Parties under agenda item 6(c). The President expressed appreciation of the work accomplished by the Committee of the Whole and of the important contributions of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, the Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and Ambassador Bo Kjellén of Sweden in the negotiations.

G. Attendance

32. The first session of the Conference of the Parties was attended by representatives of the following 116 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change:

Albania
Algeria
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belize
Benin
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Burkina Faso
Cameroon
Canada
Chad
Chile
China
Comoros
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Czech Republic
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Denmark
Dominica
Ecuador
Egypt
Estonia
Ethiopia
European Community
Fiji
Finland
France
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Grenada
Guinea
Guyana
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Lebanon
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Marshall Islands
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Monaco
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Samoa
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Slovakia
Solomon Islands
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Tuvalu
Uganda
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Zambia
Zimbabwe

33. The session was also attended by observers from the following States not parties to the Convention:

Angola
Belgium
Bhutan
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Burundi
Cambodia
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Colombia
Croatia
Cyprus
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Ghana
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Holy See
Honduras
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Israel
Kiribati
Latvia
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Lithuania
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Nicaragua
Niger
Oman
Qatar
Republic of Moldova
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Sierra Leone
Slovenia
South Africa
Swaziland
Syrian Arab Republic
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Togo
Turkey
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Republic of Tanzania
Yemen
Zaire

34. The following United Nations offices and programmes were represented:

United Nations Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development (DPCSD)
Interim Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Convention to Combat Desertification (DPCSD/INCD)
United Nations Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis (UN/DESIPA)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (UNEP/CMS)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

35. The following specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system were represented:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO/IOC)
World Bank
Global Environment Facility of the World Bank/UNDP/UNEP (GEF)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

36. For a list of the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending the Conference, see annex IV below.

H. Documentation

37. The documents before the Conference of the Parties at its first session are listed in annex V below.

III. GENERAL STATEMENTS
(Agenda item 3(b))

38. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 3 April, a statement on national communications was made by the representative of the Russian Federation.

39. At the 2nd and 3rd plenary meetings, on 30 March and 3 April, statements were made by the representatives of the following observer States: Israel, South Africa and Ukraine, the latter by the Minister for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 6 April, a statement was made by the observer for Colombia. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 7 April, a statement was made by the observer for Turkey, setting out his country's position as detailed in document FCCC/CP/1995/Misc.5.

40. Statements were also made by the representatives of the World Bank, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, the Executive Secretary of the interim secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification and the representative of the Economic Commission for Europe.

41. Statements were made by representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: International Energy Agency, and South Pacific Regional Environment Programme.

42. Statements were also made by the Mayor of Kampala, Uganda (on behalf of the Second Municipal Leaders' Summit on Climate Change, sponsored by the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, a non-governmental organization); by a member of the Philippine delegation (on behalf of the East Asia and Pacific Parliamentarians Conference on Environment and Development, a non-governmental organization); and by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: Climate Action Network Pacific (on behalf of the environmental non-governmental organizations attending the Conference); Climate Network Europe (on behalf of the international youth campaign, Climate is Ripe for a Change); Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment; and International Chamber of Commerce (on behalf of the business non-governmental organizations attending the Conference).

IV. REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
(Agenda item 5)

43. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of its eleventh session, held at New York from 6 to 17 February 1995 (A/AC.237/91 and Add.1) was introduced by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee.

44. At the 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the President paid tribute to the significant amount of substantive work accomplished by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, which had cleared the way for the important political negotiations undertaken by the Conference of the Parties at its first session. On the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties took note, with appreciation, of the above-mentioned report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee.

V. MATTERS RELATING TO COMMITMENTS
(Agenda item 5(a))

A. Review of information communicated by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
(Agenda item 5(a)(i))

45. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference agreed that action on the decision on preparation and submission of national communications from the Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, recommended by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in its recommendation 3, and the decision on review of first communications from the Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, recommended by the Committee in its recommendation 4, should be taken under agenda item 6(c).

46. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference adopted, under agenda item 6(c), decision 2/CP.1 on the review of first communications from the Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, and decision 3/CP.1 on the preparation and submission of national communications from the Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, the texts of which are contained in Part Two, section I, of this report.

47. On the adoption of decision 3/CP.1, the representative of Poland (speaking also on behalf of Estonia and Hungary) said that the present guidelines for national communications might cause problems to Annex I Parties undergoing the process of transition to a market economy related to scarcity of resources and availability of adequate data. That might require a certain degree of flexibility for those Parties in applying the provisions of paragraph 2 of the decision. It was for that reason that Poland and two other Parties with economies in transition had expressed reservations with regard to recommendation 3 of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee. When discussing the organization of work of the Conference, the President had expressed the hope that the countries that had expressed reservations would be able to accept a formula whereby those countries' particular circumstances would be taken into account in the future communication process (see para. 26 above). The representative of Poland wished to confirm that the countries in question agreed to that proposal, on the understanding that the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice would consider appropriate adjustments to the guidelines and procedures for national communications.

B. Methodological issues
(Agenda item 5(a)(ii))

48. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference agreed that action on the decision on methodological issues, recommended by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in its recommendation 7, should be taken under agenda item 6(c).

49. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference adopted, under agenda item 6(c), decision 4/CP.1 on methodological issues, the text of which is contained in Part Two, section I, of this report.

C. Review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b) of the Convention, including proposals related to a protocol and decisions on follow-up
(Agenda item 5(a)(iii))

50. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference decided to refer this sub-item to the Committee of the Whole. The Committee of the Whole considered the sub-item at its 2nd, 3rd and 4th meetings, on 29 and 30 March. In addition to the information provided by the IPCC, which was relevant to this sub-item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of its eleventh session, held at New York from 6 to 17 February 1995 (A/AC.237/91 and Add.1);

(b) Conclusions reached at the ninth and tenth sessions of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (FCCC/CP/1995/Misc.1, part II);

(c) The proposal for a protocol to the Convention on greenhouse gas emissions reduction presented by Trinidad and Tobago, on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (A/AC.237/L.23);

(d) Proposals for further elements of a protocol to the Convention submitted by Germany (A/AC.237/L.23/Add.1);

(e) Comments from Parties and other member States at the eleventh session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (FCCC/CP/1995/Misc.1, part I, and Misc.1/Add.1);

(f) Review of the adequacy of commitments in Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b): annotated compilation (A/AC.237/83); and

(g) Compilation and synthesis of national communications from Annex I Parties (A/AC.237/81 and Corr.1).

51. Introductory statements were made by the Chairman and the representative of the interim secretariat, as well as by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, who responded to questions raised. Statements under this sub-item were made by representatives of 42 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one speaking on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States, one speaking on behalf of the European Community, and one speaking on behalf of the African States. Statements were also made by the representatives of two observer States.

52. At its 4th meeting, on 30 March, the Committee decided to constitute an open-ended consultation group on this sub-item, to be convened by Ambassador Bo Kjellén of Sweden, and requested the group to report back to the Committee as soon as possible.

53. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the President informed the Conference that the open-ended consultation group referred to above had not completed its work in time to report back to the Committee of the Whole, and that she had held informal consultations on a text developed in that group but still containing a number of square brackets. As a result of those consultations, she was now in a position to submit to the Conference, for its consideration, a draft decision on review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b) of the Convention, including proposals related to a protocol and decisions on follow-up (FCCC/CP/1995/L.14).

54. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted, under agenda item 6(c), decision 1/CP.1 on review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b) of the Convention, including proposals related to a protocol and decisions on follow-up, the text of which is contained in Part Two, section I, of this report.

55. On the adoption of decision 1/CP.1, the representative of India, recalling that his delegation, on behalf of a large number of developing countries, had submitted the draft text (known as "the green paper") which had formed the basis for discussion in the open-ended consultation group, said that the "green paper" was a rare example of cooperation between government representatives and non-governmental organizations. He expressed his satisfaction that decision 1/CP.1 had achieved the goal of providing a mandate for a process that would lead to a strengthening of the commitments of Annex I Parties and would not seek to introduce any new commitments for developing country Parties.

56. The representative of France, speaking on behalf of the European Community, stated that, in accordance with the conclusions of the Council of Ministers of the European Union on 9 March 1995, the European Union and its member States understood that the wording "developed country/other Parties" in subparagraph 2(a) of decision 1/CP.1 must be interpreted as "developed country and/or other Parties" and meant that that subparagraph

applied to Annex I Parties within the European Community, individually or jointly among themselves, in accordance with Article 4.2 (a) and (b) of the Convention.

57. On the proposal of the representative of the United States of America, the Conference agreed that decision 1/CP.1 should be known as the Berlin Mandate.

58. The representative of Samoa, speaking on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), expressed its reservation on the text in paragraph 5 of decision 1/CP.1 and its understanding that the AOSIS protocol proposal, formally submitted in accordance with Article 17 of the Convention, should form the basis for the process established by that decision.

59. The representatives of Fiji, Malaysia, the Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius and Papua New Guinea all associated themselves with the above statement and expressed their disappointment that the Conference had not been able to agree on specific reduction targets and on a clearer mandate for the forthcoming negotiations.

60. The representatives of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela formally expressed their reservations on the decision adopted, stating that full consideration had not been given to meeting the specific needs and concerns of their countries in accordance with the Convention and the practice of the United Nations.

61. Statements were made by the representatives of two observer States, namely, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United Arab Emirates.

D. Criteria for joint implementation
(Agenda item 5(a)(iv))

62. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference decided to refer this sub-item to the Committee of the Whole. The Committee of the Whole considered the sub-item at its 4th, 8th and 9th meetings, on 30 March and 4 and 6 April.

63. The Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, having discussed criteria for joint implementation at its eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sessions, recommended that the Conference of the Parties at its first session continue consideration of the subject, taking into account comments made and views expressed by delegations, including the draft texts proposed by the Group of 77 and China, the European Community and its member States, and the United States of America (A/AC.237/91/Add.1, recommendation 6, annexes I, II and III).

64. Statements under this sub-item were made by the Chairman and by representatives of 28 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one speaking on

behalf of the European Community, and one speaking on behalf of the African States. A statement was also made by the representative of an observer State.

65. At its 8th meeting, on 4 April, the Committee of the Whole, on the proposal of the Chairman, decided to establish a working group, under the chairmanship of Mr. Mohamed M. Ould El Ghaouth, Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, to carry out informal open-ended consultations on joint implementation.

66. At the 9th meeting, on 6 April, the Chairman informed the Committee of the Whole that a consensus had been reached in the working group. At the same meeting, the Committee of the Whole recommended a draft decision on activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase (FCCC/CP/1995/L.13) for adoption by the Conference of the Parties under agenda item 6(c).

67. The representative of Brazil reaffirmed his Government's continued belief that activities implemented jointly were only an additional and supplemental means of implementing the Convention and should not be linked to the fulfilment of mitigation targets by Annex I Parties.

68. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference of the Parties adopted, under agenda item 6(c), decision 5/CP.1 on activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase, the text of which is contained in Part Two, section I, of this report.

E. The roles of the subsidiary bodies established by the Convention, including their programmes of work and calendars of meetings (Agenda item 5(a)(v))

69. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference decided to refer this sub-item to the Committee of the Whole, requesting the Chairman of the Committee, in consultation with the Chairmen of the two subsidiary bodies, once elected, to make proposals for updating the decision recommended by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in its recommendation 8, without reopening the substance of what had already been agreed. The Committee of the Whole considered the sub-item at its 5th and 7th meetings, on 31 March and 3 April. Statements under this sub-item were made by the Chairman and by representatives of three Parties.

70. At the 7th meeting of the Committee, on 3 April, the Committee recommended a draft decision on the subsidiary bodies established by the Convention (FCCC/CP/1995/L.5/Rev.1) for adoption by the Conference of the Parties under agenda item 6(c).

71. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference of the Parties adopted, under agenda item 6(c), decision 6/CP.1 on the subsidiary bodies established by the Convention, the text of which is contained in Part Two, section I, of this report.

F. Report on implementation
(Agenda item 5(a)(vi))

72. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference agreed that action on the decision on the report on implementation, recommended by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in its recommendation 1, should be taken under agenda item 6(c).

73. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference of the Parties adopted, under agenda item 6(c), decision 7/CP.1 on the report on implementation, the text of which is contained in Part Two, section I, of this report.

G. First communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
(Agenda item 5(a)(vii))

74. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference agreed that action on the decision on first communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, recommended by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in its recommendation 5, should be taken under agenda item 6(c).

75. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference of the Parties adopted, under agenda item 6(c), decision 8/CP.1 on first communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, the text of which is contained in Part Two, section I, of this report.

VI. MATTERS RELATING TO ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM: IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 11, PARAGRAPHS 1-4 OF THE CONVENTION
(Agenda item 5(b))

A. Consideration of the maintenance of the interim arrangements referred to in Article 21, paragraph 3 of the Convention
(Agenda item 5(b)(i))

76. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference agreed that action on the decision on maintenance of the interim arrangements referred to in Article 21, paragraph 3, of the Convention, recommended by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in its recommendation 9, should be taken under agenda item 6(c).

77. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference of the Parties adopted, under agenda item 6(c), decision 9/CP.1 on maintenance of the interim arrangements referred to in Article 21, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the text of which is contained in Part Two, section I, of this report.

B. Modalities for the functioning of operational linkages between the Conference of the Parties and the operating entity or entities of the financial mechanism
(Agenda item 5(b)(ii))

78. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference agreed that action on the decision on arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the operating entity or entities of the financial mechanism, recommended by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in its recommendation 10, should be taken under agenda item 6(c).

79. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 3 April, the Conference agreed that action on the conclusions on modalities for the functioning of operational linkages between the Conference of the Parties and the operating entity or entities of the financial mechanism, agreed by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at its tenth session, should be taken under agenda item 6(c).

80. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference of the Parties adopted, under agenda item 6(c), decision 10/CP.1 on arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the operating entity or entities of the financial mechanism, the text of which is contained in Part Two, section I, of this report.

81. At the same meeting, the Conference endorsed the conclusions on modalities for the functioning of operational linkages between the Conference of the Parties and the operating

entity or entities of the financial mechanism, agreed by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at its tenth session. For the text of those conclusions, see Part Two, section III, of this report.

C. Guidance on programme priorities, eligibility criteria and policies, and on the determination of "agreed full incremental costs" (Agenda item 5(b)(iii))

82. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference agreed that action on the decision on initial guidance on policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria to the operating entity or entities of the financial mechanism, recommended by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in its recommendation 11, should be taken under agenda item 6(c). It also decided, in view of the fact that a new need for guidance had arisen from the report of the GEF, as the interim operating entity, on the development of an operational strategy in the climate change area and on the initial activities of the GEF in that field, to refer this sub-item to the Committee of the Whole in that regard.

83. The Committee considered this sub-item at its 4th meeting, on 30 March. It had before it the report of the GEF to the Conference of the Parties on the development of an operational strategy and on initial activities in the field of climate change (FCCC/CP/1995/4). The Committee recommended a draft decision entitled "Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties on the development of an operational strategy and on initial activities in the field of climate change" (FCCC/CP/1995/L.1) for adoption by the Conference of the Parties under agenda item 6(c).

84. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference of the Parties adopted, under agenda item 6(c), decision 11/CP.1 on initial guidance on policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria to the operating entity or entities of the financial mechanism, and decision 12/CP.1 on report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties on the development of an operational strategy and on initial activities in the field of climate change, the texts of which are contained in Part Two, section I, of this report.

VII. PROVISION TO DEVELOPING COUNTRY PARTIES OF TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT
(Agenda item 5(c))

85. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 3 April, the Conference agreed that action relating to the conclusions of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at its eleventh session on provision to developing country Parties of technical and financial support should be taken under agenda item 6(c).

86. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 4 April, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole informed the Conference that there had been discussions in the Committee of the Whole on a draft decision on transfer of technology that had been submitted by the Group of 77 and China, resulting in an agreement to recommend that draft decision, as amended (FCCC/CP/1995/L.10), for adoption by the Conference of the Parties under agenda item 6(c).

87. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference of the Parties adopted, under agenda item 6(c) decision 13/CP.1 on transfer of technology, the text of which is contained in Part Two, section I, of this report.

88. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties took note of the following conclusion reached in Working Group II of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at its eleventh session: "Bearing in mind the views expressed by representatives, and without prejudice to the guidance that the Conference of the Parties may provide in the future, the interim secretariat was requested to continue to facilitate the provision of technical and financial support to Parties, in cooperation with its partners, and to periodically report back to the Conference of the Parties on progress achieved, so that further guidance could be provided" (see Part Two, section III(b), of this report).

VIII. DESIGNATION OF A PERMANENT SECRETARIAT AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR ITS FUNCTIONING
(Agenda item 5(d))

A. Institutional linkage
(Agenda item 5(d)(i))

89. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference decided to refer this sub-item to the Committee of the Whole. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on its eleventh session (A/AC.237/91/Add. 1, section II, conclusions (i) and (j));

(b) Designation of a permanent secretariat and arrangements for its functioning: note by the Executive Secretary (FCCC/CP/1995/5);

(c) Advice by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on an institutional arrangement for the permanent secretariat (A/AC.237/79/Add.1); and

(d) Understanding on support for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and cooperation with the Convention secretariat (A/AC.237/79/Add.6).

90. The Committee considered this sub-item at its 1st and 6th meetings, on 28 March and 1 April. At its 6th meeting, on 1 April, the Chairman introduced a draft decision on institutional linkage (FCCC/CP/1995/L.3). The representative of France, speaking on behalf of the European Community, stated that the draft decision would in due course need to be supplemented by action taken on proposals from the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning an arrangement for administrative support to the Convention secretariat.

91. At its 6th meeting, on 1 April, the Committee recommended the draft decision on institutional linkage (FCCC/CP/1995/L.3) for adoption by the Conference of the Parties under agenda item 6(c).

92. At the 9th meeting of the Committee of the Whole, on 6 April, the Executive Secretary made a statement introducing a note by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on an institutional arrangement for the permanent secretariat (FCCC/CP/1995/5/Add.4). After informal consultations, a revised draft decision was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole (FCCC/CP/1995/L.3/Rev.1).

93. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference of the Parties adopted, under agenda item 6(c), decision 14/CP.1 on the institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations, the text of which is contained in Part Two, section I, of this report.

B. Financial procedures
(Agenda item 5(d)(ii))

94. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference decided to refer this sub-item to the Committee of the Whole. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on its eleventh session (A/AC.237/91/Add. 1, section II, conclusion (k));

(b) Designation of a permanent secretariat and arrangements for its functioning: note by the Executive Secretary (FCCC/CP/1995/5); and

(c) Indicative scales of contribution to the administrative budget of the Convention for 1996 and 1997 (FCCC/CP/1995/5/Add.1/Rev.1);

95. The Committee considered this sub-item at its 1st and 5th meetings, on 28 and 31 March. Statements were made by the Executive Secretary and by representatives of six Parties. At its 5th meeting, on 31 March, the Chairman introduced a draft decision on financial procedures (FCCC/CP/1995/L.2).

96. The representative of Japan stated that, in regard to the scale of contributions annexed to that decision, his Government considered all contributions to the budget of the Convention as being of a voluntary nature.

97. The representative of the European Community stated that the Community was willing to contribute 2.5 per cent of the core administrative budget of the Convention for the biennium 1996-1997, over and above the contributions of the individual members of the European Community.

98. At its 5th meeting, on 31 March, the Committee took note with appreciation of the statement of the European Community and recommended the draft decision on financial procedures (FCCC/CP/1995/L.2/Rev.1) for adoption by the Conference of the Parties under agenda item 6(c). The Executive Secretary pointed out that, for matters not explicitly covered by the financial procedures, the financial regulations and rules of the administrative host organization, namely the United Nations, would apply.

99. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference of the Parties adopted, under agenda item 6(c), decision 15/CP.1 on financial procedures, the text of which is contained in Part Two, section I, of this report.

C. Physical location
(Agenda item 5(d)(iii))

100. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference decided to refer this sub-item to the Committee of the Whole. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on its eleventh session (A/AC.237/91 and Add.1);

(b) Designation of a permanent secretariat and arrangements for its functioning: note by the Executive Secretary (FCCC/CP/1995/5);

(c) Physical location: Offers by Governments to host the permanent secretariat (FCCC/CP/1995/Misc.3 and Add.1); and

(d) Compilation of offers by Governments to host the permanent secretariat (A/AC.237/Misc.45).

101. The Committee considered this sub-item at its 1st, 7th, and 8th meetings, on 28 March and 3 and 4 April. Statements were made under this sub-item by the Executive Secretary, the Chairman and representatives of 15 Parties. At its 1st meeting, on 28 March, the Committee of the Whole requested its Chairman to conduct consultations on this sub-item with the representatives of countries offering to host the permanent secretariat of the Convention.

102. At the 8th meeting of the Committee of the Whole, on 4 April, the Chairman proposed that, in order to reach a consensus on the physical location of the Convention secretariat, an informal confidential survey should be undertaken in up to three stages, during which Parties could express their preferences among the potential host cities, on the understanding that, after each round of the survey, the city receiving least support would be withdrawn. After a discussion of this proposal, the Chairman announced that he would conduct the survey along the lines indicated.

103. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 4 April, the representative of Uruguay informed the Conference that, in view of the results of the first round of the confidential survey on the location of the secretariat, his Government had decided to withdraw its offer to host the Convention secretariat in Montevideo and to give its backing to the Party that could muster the support of the majority. He assured the Conference of his Government's continued support for the implementation of the Convention.

104. At the 6th plenary meeting, on 5 April, the representative of Canada said that his country had actively sought the honour of hosting the Convention secretariat because of its commitment to the Convention. His Government was, however, fully prepared to accept the will of the Conference; consequently, in view of the results of the second round of the

confidential survey on the location of the secretariat, his Government had decided to withdraw its offer to host the Convention secretariat in Toronto. He assured the Conference of Canada's continuing and active support of the Convention.

105. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole informed the Conference that, as a result of the third and last round of the confidential survey, the city of Bonn had received support from an absolute majority of the Parties participating in the survey. In accordance with the agreement reached between the delegations of the four countries offering to host the Convention secretariat, it was therefore possible to arrive at a consensus proposal that the city of Bonn should be chosen as the headquarters of the Convention secretariat.

106. The representative of Switzerland thanked the delegates that had supported the Swiss offer to host the Convention secretariat in Geneva and reiterated Switzerland's commitment to creating in that city the best possible environment for the pursuit of international cooperation. She congratulated Germany on having received majority support for its offer to host the Convention secretariat and expressed her best wishes to the secretariat for their future move to their new location in Bonn.

107. The representative of Germany said that the city of Bonn and the Federal Government were fully conscious of the responsibility they would assume in response to the agreement that had been reached, and he wished to assure the Conference that they would do their utmost to fulfil that responsibility. He paid tribute to the vital role that the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole had played; without his untiring efforts, it would not have been possible to arrive at a consensus in Berlin. He wished to thank the delegations that had expressed their preference for the city of Bonn, and the delegations of the other countries that had offered to host the Convention secretariat for accepting the informal procedures that had been used to arrive at a consensus position. He was aware that for the staff of the Convention secretariat the move represented not only a move from one city to another, but also a move from one language environment to another. He wished to assure the secretariat that every effort would be made to reduce the difficulties to a minimum. In that connection, he extended an invitation to the head of the interim secretariat to visit Bonn as soon as possible to discuss the details of the move. The environment-conscious and climate-conscious public in Germany would very gladly fulfil the role of host to the Convention secretariat.

108. The representative of Canada extended his congratulations to the Federal Republic of Germany and expressed his confidence that it would provide a friendly and hospitable environment for the Convention secretariat, and he extended his best wishes to the secretariat.

109. The representative of Uruguay said that his Government wished to associate itself with the congratulations that had been extended to the Federal Republic of Germany, which he was confident would provide an environment in which the Convention secretariat would

be able to operate efficiently. He also wished to associate himself with the tribute that had been paid to the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole in the process of arriving at a consensus.

110. The President expressed her warm appreciation to the Governments of Canada, Switzerland and Uruguay, stating that she looked forward to their continuing support and cooperation.

111. The Executive Secretary said that he had already told his colleagues that, whatever the result of the survey, it could only be a positive one. It was positive because it was a process in which five cities and five Governments had expressed their support for the Convention and its secretariat by offering to host the permanent secretariat. He was confident that, now that one city had emerged as the choice of the Conference, the other four Governments would remain committed to the support of the Convention and of the secretariat and would be ready to play their part in the implementation of the Convention.

112. On behalf of the interim secretariat, he wished to thank the city of Geneva and the Swiss Government for the hospitality they had extended to the interim secretariat ever since its establishment in 1991, and hoped to be able to count on their hospitality until the time came for the move to Bonn. Looking to the future, he was confident that the permanent Convention secretariat could count on the full support of the host Government, which was eager to demonstrate that it could play its full part in the work of the United Nations as a member of the international community. Now that the Conference had been able to reach agreement on the location of the permanent secretariat and on a budget, and now that it would be able to consider a proposal that had just been received from the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning an administrative arrangement for the secretariat, there was, he believed, a very good basis for the head of the permanent secretariat to organize the team in Bonn. He, as the head of the interim secretariat, would do all he could to ensure a smooth transition and, as a first step in that direction, he would be very glad to accept the invitation extended by the representative of Germany to visit Bonn in the near future.

113. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference of the Parties, having considered a proposal submitted by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, adopted, under agenda item 6(c), decision 16/CP.1 on the physical location of the Convention secretariat, the text of which is contained in Part Two, section I, of this report.

D. Adoption of the Convention budget for the biennium 1996-1997 (Agenda item 5(d)(iv))

114. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference decided to refer this sub-item to the Committee of the Whole. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on its eleventh session (A/AC.237/91 and Add.1);

(b) Designation of a permanent secretariat and arrangements for its functioning: note by the Executive Secretary (FCCC/CP/1995/5); and

(c) Adoption of the proposed budget of the Convention for the biennium 1996-1997: note by the Executive Secretary (FCCC/CP/1995/5/Add.2).

115. The Committee considered this sub-item at its 1st, 8th and 9th meetings, on 28 March and 4 and 6 April. Statements were made by the Executive Secretary and by representatives of five Parties, one speaking on behalf of the European Community. At its 1st meeting, on 28 March, the Committee of the Whole decided to constitute an open-ended drafting group on sub-items 5(d)(iv) and (v), to be chaired by Mr. Mohamed M. Ould El Ghaouth, Chairman of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, and requested the drafting group to report its conclusions to the Committee of the Whole as soon as possible.

116. At its 8th meeting, on 4 April, the Chairman of the drafting group reported to the Committee on the outcome of the work of the group. The Committee recommended a draft decision on the adoption of the Convention budget for the biennium 1996-1997 (FCCC/CP/1995/L.4/Rev.1), and a draft decision on other voluntary funding for the biennium 1996-1997 (FCCC/CP/1995/L.8/Rev.1), for adoption by the Conference of the Parties under agenda item 6(c).

117. At the 9th meeting of the Committee of the Whole, on 6 April, the Executive Secretary, referring to the draft decision on the adoption of the Convention budget for the biennium 1996-1997 (FCCC/CP/1995/L.4/Rev.1), which the Committee of the Whole had already recommended for adoption by the Conference of the Parties, said that the agreement that had been reached to locate the Convention secretariat in Bonn affected the figures in the budget, especially those relating to staff costs, which had been calculated on the basis of costs in Geneva. There were, however, a number of uncertainties, in particular the timing of the establishment of the secretariat in Bonn and the consequent transfer of staff, the administrative costs of servicing the secretariat in Bonn and the timing of the availability of the host Government's additional financial contributions (both the additional annual contribution and the contribution to cover events organized by the secretariat under the Convention). There was a need to clarify whether one or both of those contributions would be available from the beginning of the biennium or only when the Convention secretariat was located in Bonn. The secretariat would consult with the host Government in order to clarify those uncertainties and would issue, by the end of May, revised budget tables reflecting available information and a list of contributions due from Parties on 1 January 1996 in accordance with the indicative scale adopted.

118. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference of the Parties adopted, under agenda item 6(c), decision 17/CP.1 on the adoption of the Convention budget for the

biennium 1996-1997, taking into consideration the comments made by the Executive Secretary contained in paragraph 117 above, and decision 18/CP.1 on other voluntary funding for the biennium 1996-1997. The texts of these decisions are contained in Part Two, section I, of this report.

E. Extrabudgetary funding for the interim secretariat in 1995 (Agenda item 5(d)(v))

119. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March, the Conference decided to refer this sub-item to the Committee of the Whole. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on its eleventh session (A/AC.237/91 and Add.1);

(b) Designation of a permanent secretariat and arrangements for its functioning: note by the Executive Secretary (FCCC/CP/1995/5); and

(c) Extrabudgetary funding for the interim secretariat in 1995: note by the Executive Secretary (FCCC/CP/1995/5/Add.3).

120. The Committee considered this sub-item at its 1st and 8th meetings, on 28 March and 4 April. Statements were made by the Executive Secretary and by representatives of five Parties, one speaking on behalf of the European Community. At its 1st meeting, on 28 March, the Committee of the Whole decided to constitute an open-ended drafting group on sub-items 5(d)(iv) and (v), to be chaired by Mr. Mohamed M. Ould El Ghaouth, Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, and requested the drafting group to report its conclusions to the Committee of the Whole as soon as possible.

121. At its 8th meeting, on 4 April, the Chairman of the drafting group reported to the Committee on the outcome of the work of the group. The Committee recommended a draft decision on extrabudgetary funding for the interim secretariat for 1995 (FCCC/CP/1995/L.7) for adoption by the Conference of the Parties under agenda item 6(c).

122. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference of the Parties adopted, under agenda item 6(c), decision 19/CP.1 on extrabudgetary funding for the interim secretariat in 1995, the text of which is contained in Part Two, section I, of this report.

IX. CONSIDERATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MULTILATERAL CONSULTATIVE PROCESS FOR THE RESOLUTION OF QUESTIONS REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION (ARTICLE 13)
(Agenda item 5(e))

123. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 3 April, the Conference agreed that action on the establishment of a multilateral consultative process for the resolution of questions regarding implementation (Article 13) should be taken under agenda item 6(c). The President informed the Conference that she would propose an appropriate draft decision for consideration by the Conference.

124. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference of the Parties, having considered a proposal submitted by the President (FCCC/CP/1995/L.9), adopted, under agenda item 6(c), decision 20/CP.1 on the establishment of a multilateral consultative process for the resolution of questions regarding the implementation of the Convention (Article 13), the text of which is contained in Part Two, section I, of this report.

X. REVIEW OF THE LISTS OF COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN THE ANNEXES TO THE CONVENTION
(Agenda item 5(f))

125. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 3 April, the Conference decided that no action was required on this sub-item at the present session.

XI. MINISTERIAL SEGMENT
(Agenda item 6)

A. Address by the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany
(Agenda item 6(a))

126. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 5 April, Dr. Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, addressed the Conference of the Parties. For a summary of that address, see annex II below.

B. Statements by ministers and by other heads of delegation of Parties
(Agenda item 6(b))

127. At the 6th, 7th and 8th plenary meetings, on 5 and 6 April, statements were made by 85 ministers and other heads of delegation of Parties and by 11 ministers representing Observer States. For a list of the 96 ministers and heads of delegation who made statements under this sub-item, see annex III below.

C. Conclusion of outstanding issues and adoption of decisions
(Agenda item 6(c))

128. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference of the Parties adopted the Berlin Mandate: Review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b), of the Convention, including proposals related to a protocol and decisions on follow-up (decision 1/CP.1).

129. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference of the Parties adopted the following decisions that had been recommended for adoption by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee:

- The report on implementation (decision 7/CP.1);
- Methodological issues (decision 4/CP.1);
- Maintenance of the interim arrangements referred to in Article 21, paragraph 3, of the Convention (decision 9/CP.1);
- Arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the operating entity or entities of the financial mechanism (decision 10/CP.1);
- Initial guidance on policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria to the operating entity or entities of the financial mechanism (decision 11/CP.1);

- Review of first communications from the Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (decision 2/CP.1);
- First communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (decision 8/CP.1);
- Preparation and submission of national communications from the Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (decision 3/CP.1); and
- Establishment of a multilateral consultative process for the resolution of questions regarding the implementation of the Convention (Article 13) (decision 20/CP.1).

130. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the following decisions that had been recommended for adoption by the Committee of the Whole:

- Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties on the development of an operational strategy and on initial activities in the field of climate change (decision 12/CP.1);
- Financial procedures (decision 15/CP.1);
- Adoption of the Convention budget for the biennium 1996-1997(decision 17/CP.1);
- The subsidiary bodies established by the Convention (decision 6/CP.1);
- Extrabudgetary funding for the interim secretariat in 1995 (decision 19/CP.1);
- Other voluntary funding for the biennium 1996-1997 (decision 18/CP.1);
- Transfer of technology (decision 13/CP.1);
- Physical location of the Convention secretariat (decision 16/CP.1);
- Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase (decision 5/CP.1); and Institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations (decision 14/CP.1).

131. For the texts of the decisions referred to in paragraphs 129-130 above, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

132. Statements were made in connection with the adoption of the following decisions:

- Decision 1/CP.1, the Berlin Mandate: Review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b), of the Convention, including proposals related to a protocol and decisions on follow-up (see paras. 55-61 above);
- Decision 3/CP.1, Preparation and submission of national communications from the Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (see para. 47 above); and
- Decision 17/CP.1, Adoption of the Convention budget for the biennium 1996-1997 (see paras. 117-118 above).

XII. CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION
(Agenda item 7)

A. Adoption of the report on credentials
(Agenda item 7(a))

133. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference of the Parties, having considered the report on credentials of the Bureau of the first session of the Conference of the Parties (FCCC/CP/1995/6 and Corr.1) and the recommendation contained therein, approved the report on credentials submitted by the Bureau of the first session of the Conference of the Parties, as amended orally by the Executive Secretary.

B. Date and venue of the second session of the Conference of the Parties
(Agenda item 7(b))

134. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the representative of Uruguay made a statement, expressing his country's interest in hosting the second session of the Conference of the Parties.

135. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference of the Parties, having considered a proposal submitted by the President (FCCC/CP/1995/L.15), adopted decision 21/CP.1 on the date and venue of the second session of the Conference of the Parties and arrangements for the third session, the text of which is contained in Part Two, section I, of this report.

C. Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its first session
(Agenda item 7(c))

136. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft report on its first session (FCCC/CP/1995/L.6 and Add.1-2), authorizing the Rapporteur, with the assistance of the interim secretariat, to complete the report, as appropriate.

D. Closure of the session
(Agenda item 7(c))

137. At the 10th plenary meeting, on 7 April, the representive of the Philippines, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, presented a draft resolution entitled "Expression of gratitude to the Government and people of Germany" (FCCC/CP/1995/L.11), which was adopted by the Conference of the Parties. For the text of resolution 1/CP.1, see Part Two, section II, of this report.

138. Closing statements were made by the representatives of the Philippines (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Algeria (on behalf of the African Group), Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries) and Chile (on behalf of the Valdivia Group, comprising Argentina, Australia, Chile, New Zealand, South Africa and Uruguay). A statement was made by the Executive Secretary.

139. The President, thanking all participants for their constructive cooperation, declared the first session of the Conference of the Parties closed.

ANNEX I

Summaries of opening statements (Agenda item 3(a))

1. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 28 March 1995, a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations was conveyed to the Conference by Mr. Nitin Desai, Under-Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development. In that message the Secretary-General recalled that, at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro in 1992, he had declared that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was a milestone for the Earth. Since that time 126 countries and the European Community had ratified the Convention. The remarkable speed with which the first Conference of the Parties had been convened was evidence of the ability of nations to reach a consensus on matters of global concern. The role of the Conference was to take the Convention to its next stage, from consensus to cooperation, from commitment to action. Actions under the Convention could be brought into a process of intergovernmental policy coordination in which appropriate linkages could be established between climate protection and the key issues of sustainable development. The Conference would need to go forward in a spirit of commonality and cooperation in efforts to make the Convention a reality. In that same spirit the United Nations would endeavour to provide a supportive home for the Convention, and he was encouraged that the Conference would consider modalities for establishing institutional linkages to the United Nations.

2. Ambassador Lilia R. Bautista of the Philippines, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, expressed her Group's gratitude to the Government of Germany for its generosity in hosting the Conference. Congratulating the President on her election, she assured her of the continued support of the Group of 77 and China in the tasks that lay ahead during the first session of the Conference of the Parties.

3. Ambassador Raúl Estrada-Oyuela of Argentina, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change, in presenting the final report of that Committee, recalled the difficult negotiation of the Convention and paid tribute to Mr. Jean Ripert of France, who had been Chairman of the Committee during that period. The option had been chosen of negotiating a framework convention which could provide a basis for future action, as opposed to a strict regulatory instrument that would have attracted a notably lower number of ratifications. After the adoption of the Convention at Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the Committee had remained in existence to prepare the bases for the implementation of the Convention. The results of the Committee's work were before the Conference in the report on its eleventh session. The Committee had succeeded in reaching agreement on a number of issues, such as a legally-binding process for the submission of national communications, the methodology for their preparation and review, and the financial mechanism.

4. Several issues, however, remained pending. One of the most important of those issues was the question of whether the existing commitments under the Convention were adequate to meet the overall goals. A number of initiatives had been proposed, including the negotiation of a protocol to the Convention, and it was up to the Conference of the Parties to give a new impetus to that process. On the question of joint implementation, he would urge the Parties to focus on initiatives which, in real terms, would transfer efficient technologies and reduce emissions. In conclusion, he stated that, while each step taken by the Committee might appear to be modest, the cumulative result was that today 126 States and the European Community had committed themselves to a process designed to mitigate the causes of the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. In face of the global challenge of climate change, he urged the Conference of the Parties to consolidate and strengthen that process.

5. Professor G.O.P. Obasi, Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), recalled WMO's role in initiating the negotiating process which led to the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. WMO and the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) provided a durable framework for the collection, exchange, processing and management of climate and other meteorological, hydrological and related geophysical data, the development of climate forecasting and research and the conduct of studies on climate impacts and assessments.
He drew attention to certain events such as the frequent occurrences of extreme weather events and the recent findings on the warming of lower ocean layers in parts of the Atlantic Ocean as possible signals of changing climate. He urged Governments to act quickly and not to wait for further scientific progress before adopting the relevant protocols on adequate reduction of greenhouse gases by 1997. He called for support to the developing countries and guaranteed resources for implementation of the Convention, development of transparent methodologies, the establishment of National Climate Committees as well as national and regional Action Plans for Climate Change. He also urged Governments to support the NMHSs and assured the Conference that WMO's support for the implementation of the Convention would continue, particularly through the strengthened Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW), the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) the World Climate Programme (WCP) and the World Weather Watch (WWW). WMO would also collaborate closely with the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), especially in the fields of climate monitoring, systematic observation and research and the implementation of the relevant Articles of the Convention. He also pledged WMO's continued staff support to the secretariat of the Convention and renewed the offer of WMO to host that secretariat, if requested, in the new WMO Headquarters Building to be completed by the end of 1997.

6. Ms. Elizabeth Dowdeswell, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), said that, for the process of implementation of the Convention to be successful, the first requirement was for a sound scientific basis, and in that connection she commended to the Parties the climate agenda, a proposal for an integrated framework for international climate science, to ensure that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Parties to the Convention had access to the finest investigative science in a

timely fashion. Another requirement was continuing commitment and burden-sharing. It was essential to secure a renewed dedication to the objectives of the Convention, and she urged in that regard close examination of the draft protocol submitted on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS). Successful implementation of the Convention would also depend on adopting effective and innovative policies and measures, and UNEP was convening a meeting to extend the dialogue on effective mechanisms, including joint implementation, as a contribtion to that process. Lastly, success could not be achieved without the mobilization of society. People, as well as their governments, had a part to play in energy conservation and ecological improvement, and important contributions could be made at the grass-root, business and community levels.

7. Mr. Nitin Desai, Under-Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, while acknowledging the achievements of the past, said that the tasks that lay ahead represented a considerable challenge. In meeting that challenge, the United Nations was both ready and willing to support the work of the Convention. The agenda of the Commission on Sustainable Development shared many issues of common interest linked to climate change, such as production and consumption patterns, sustainable development indicators, environmental accounting, economic instruments, national reporting procedures and various sectoral issues. For its part, the Convention represented a significant contribution to the United Nations system. It was a practical application of both the precautionary principle and of the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. It established a political process by which all groups could articulate their interests, and Parties could move forward together. The Conference of the Parties must ensure the credibility and responsiveness of that process, which, in turn, required a culture of compromise combined with responsibility.

8. Professor Bert Bolin, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), said that, even though there were still uncertainties about the magnitude of climate change and its possible impacts, important conclusions could already be drawn from the reports prepared by the IPCC, which could provide the basis for governments to develop and pursue a global policy. It was now for the Conference of the Parties to agree on further measures that might be required to protect the global environment. Describing the main conclusions from the IPCC reports, he emphasized that, while initial measures might not involve large costs, later short-term interventions could prove much more costly. The issue at stake was not to agree on policies for decades into the next century but rather to adopt a strategy whereby immediate actions could be formulated as more knowledge became available. It was essential that collaboration between the Conference of the Parties and the IPCC should be organized in a manner that permitted the most efficient use of the scientific information provided by the IPCC. The third assessment would be completed about the year 2000 (the second assessment being scheduled for completion in December 1995), and in the meantime special assessments could be carried out to meet the needs of the Conference of the Parties, and methodologies could be developed or improved. Four key areas for attention had been identified by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at its last session, and

the IPCC was most anxious that the Conference of the Parties and the IPCC should confirm the topics, schedule and other aspects of future working relations as soon as possible.

9. Mr. Michael Zammit Cutajar, Executive Secretary of the interim secretariat, assured the President of his support, and of that of the secretariat, at all times. He said that the Convention presented an opportunity to fashion a new culture of international cooperation, with each member of the global community playing its part in accordance with the principles of the Convention. The way ahead lay in partnership and the beginnings of such partnership could be seen in the processes being established under the Convention: processes for measuring emissions, processes for policy review and processes for financial and technological cooperation. The Convention also provided an opportunity for enlightened enterprise: entrepreneurs able to recognize and to realize the opportunities afforded by shifts in technologies and in patterns of production and consumption would be a key ingredient of the future success of the Convention. Pointing to the fact that energy was a subject that remained on the sidelines of multilateral discourse, he suggested that the Convention might serve as an entry point for a constructive discussion by the international community on energy futures. In conclusion, he reiterated his hope that work on the Convention would contribute to a more efficient and equitable use of the world's resources for the future welfare of the planet.

10. At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 30 March, Mr. James Gustave Speth, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), expressed the hope that the Berlin Conference would prove a milestone in the history of the implementation of the Convention. For that to happen, there had to be a clear recommitment by Annex I Parties to return their climate-threatening emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000; a clear commitment to negotiate, without delay, a protocol yielding significant global reductions in climate-altering emissions, particularly CO_2, by a defined date early in the next century; the establishment of a workable system that could respond to new information, including at the very least workable rules of procedure and an adequately staffed and budgeted secretariat; and sufficient attention to the need for development assistance, so that developing countries could receive adequate technical assistance, financing and access to technology. In order to meet the threat posed by climate change, Annex I countries had the obligation to act first and to act most, since they were most responsible for depleting the earth's capacity to assimilate greenhouse gases, while the poorer countries, which were likely to suffer the most, had more limited capacity to adapt and greater need for economic development. The long-term solution to the climate change problem lay in technological innovation, and it was essential to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to build, operate and manage such technologies. UNDP could contribute to the implementation of the Convention by assisting developing countries in capacity-building to enable them to develop and implement plans and projects required by Article 12 of the Convention; by assisting them in sectors of particular relevance, in partnership with non-governmental organizations and the private sector; by linking work in those areas to funding through the GEF and other sources of financing; and by providing support to the Conference of the Parties and substantive and administrative services to the secretariat, always ensuring its full independence.

11. Professor Klaus Töpfer, Chairman of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, said that sustainability was the essence of the global environment strategy adopted in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and that promoting economic growth at the expense of the environment was as serious a threat to world peace as political and military conflicts. During the coming year, the Commission would review all Agenda 21 programme areas related to land use, organize an international panel on forests in conjunction with FAO and review progress on cross-sectoral issues. Future tasks included developing measures to ensure that appropriate collective action could be taken when necessary; encouraging dialogue between environmental policy-makers on the one hand, and economic, trade and fiscal policy-makers on the other; addressing the need for capacity-building and enablement at the global, regional and local levels; establishing a global system for monitoring progress towards sustainable development; and promoting common action and cooperation. In conclusion, he expressed the view that the Berlin Conference should reach agreement on a specific mandate for the negotiation of a protocol that would include legally-binding commitments to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000 and to achieve a reduction in those levels after the year 2000.

12. Mr. Mohamed El-Ashry, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), said that, since the acceptance of the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured GEF in March 1994, the GEF Council had approved a work programme for 1995, established a Project Preparation and Development Facility and an Operations Committee, and had begun discussion of a streamlined project cycle. The Council had made clear its expectation that GEF would operate with an administrative budget that maximized financial resource flows to projects, programmes and activities and that GEF resources would not be used for activities that should be financed through the regular budgets of international organizations. In February 1995, the Council had earmarked $9.29 million for climate change projects and, at its meeting in July, would consider the GEF operational strategy, which would fully reflect the policies, priorities and criteria adopted at the current Conference. Noting that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, at its eleventh session, had been unable to make a more definitive recommendation concerning the role of the GEF, he reiterated the view of the GEF Council that the restructured GEF fully responded to the requirements of Article 21.3 and Article 11 of the Convention and was therefore an appropriate international entity to be entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism.

ANNEX II

Summary of the address by the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (Agenda item 6(a))

1. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 5 April, Dr.Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, inaugurating the ministerial segment of the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, welcomed all participants to Berlin, the capital of a reunited Germany. He recalled that, in 1989, the fall of the Berlin wall, which had been seen as a symbol of the division of Germany and of Europe, had cleared the way for the reunification of Germany and had marked the end of East-West confrontation. Never again must walls of enmity be erected between peoples, nations or States, between East and West or between North and South: that was the lesson to be learned from the history of Berlin. The fall of the wall had opened up new opportunities for freedom, understanding and cooperation across borders. The end of the global East-West confrontation also gave mankind a chance to tackle the great humanitarian task of the future, namely, the preservation of creation and the maintenance of the sources of life.

2. The outcome of the Rio Conference remained a mandate and an obligation. There, the countries of the world had taken up the question of environment and development as a central theme of international politics and had documented their readiness to look beyond very divergent positions and interests in seeking common solutions. Because of the recent worldwide recession, however, the expected momentum had failed to develop. National self-interest had come to the fore and, in the desire for economic recovery, environmental considerations had often been disregarded and forward-looking projects placed on the back-burner as expensive luxuries, indicating that Rio's message of sustainable development was not yet accorded sufficient importance by States. Yet it was a dangerous mistake to believe that long-term positive economic development could be achieved at the expense of the environment. Global environmental problems were increasing rapidly and no country alone could overcome the dangers arising from global climate change. What was needed, therefore, was not only joint action by States, but a streamlining and strengthening of international environmental protection machinery within the United Nations.

3. Scientists attributed the warming of the earth's atmosphere by 0.7° C in the current century predominantly to human influence. Without an active climate policy, the earth's temperature was likely to increase by an average of 1.5 to 4.5° C by the end of the twenty-first century, thus threatening efforts to achieve economic development and increased prosperity. Climate-related natural disasters in recent years had caused substantial damage to economies worldwide, and the Alliance of Small Island States had pointed out with some urgency that a further increase in global carbon dioxide emissions would threaten their very existence.

4. Securing sustainable development was a task for the whole of mankind. The rapid growth in world population was placing additional burdens on the earth's ecosystem, making it even more urgent to halt the reckless exploitation of natural resources in order to preserve development opportunities for succeeding generations. Everyone was affected by the repercussions of environmental neglect. The destruction of the ozone layer, overfishing of the seas, desertification, water pollution and deforestation all endangered the survival of nature and mankind and called for resolute action.

5. Since 1950, worldwide energy consumption had more than quadrupled. A growing world population and an expanding world economy would intensify that trend, bringing the threat of increased greenhouse gas emissions, unless mankind succeeded in making better use of natural resources and technological capabilities. Ecology and the economy were compatible, and intelligent solutions linking environmental protection and economic development must be found. Improved energy efficiency could not only supply more people with heat and electricity using the same quantity of resources, but could at the same time reduce environmental pollution. Modern technology could not only make a large contribution towards ensuring that environmental conditions allowed a decent life for future generations, it also made long-term economic sense.

6. Since reunification, modern internationally competitive industries had been created in the eastern part of Germany, and highly polluting production methods had been replaced with modern, environment-friendly processes. With funding and technology transfer, eastern German productivity had been increased markedly and at the same time pollution had been considerably reduced. Thus, carbon-dioxide emissions in the eastern part of Germany had been reduced by 43 per cent between 1990 and 1994. Germany remained committed to reducing carbon dioxide emissions to 25 per cent below 1990 levels by the year 2005, while maintaining economic growth.

7. In Rio, it had been agreed to reduce production of greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by the year 2000. Efforts must be made, however, to ensure that emissions did not start to rise again after that date. The high energy consumption and large emissions of greenhouse gases by the industrial nations meant that they had a special responsibility to take the lead in environment protection measures. Developments over the past few years had shown that it was economically and technically possible to adjust to ecological necessities, given the political will. He therefore expressly welcomed the good example set by the European Union in committing itself to preventing a rise in carbon-dioxide emissions after the year 2000. He called on all industrialized States to join the European Union in that commitment. Above all, the Conference must provide for the further limitation and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions after the year 2000. He therefore appealed to all participants in the Conference to agree on a substantial mandate for the negotiation, by 1997, of an internationally binding protocol laying down clear objectives, target dates and measures for reducing all greenhouse gases.

8. It would be pointless for the industrialized countries to make environmental demands which exceeded the economic or financial resources of some developing nations. The Rio Conference had laid down the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, varying according to each country's capacity. In the joint battle against greenhouse gases, consideration must be given to ways of achieving a substantial transfer of knowledge and technology to the developing countries, while using the funds globally available for climate protection as effectively as possible. One promising way of combining both goals was the joint implementation of measures already envisaged in the Convention.

9. In many countries, industrial facilities and power stations could be made considerably more efficient through modernization. While pollutant emissions from modern power stations could of course be further reduced, such improvements were minimal compared to those that could be achieved with the same financial resources in the case of out-of-date power stations. Consequently, as part of joint implementation, the industrialized States, which would have to bear the greater financial burden, should be given incentives to undertake climate protection investment outside their own borders and allowed to set off part of those efforts against their obligations to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions.

10. The reservations of developing countries regarding joint implementation must be taken seriously. Joint implementation must be a matter of joint responsibility and must not enable the industrialized countries to neglect their own climate protection efforts. The use of available technology and know-how to improve international climate protection called for scientific and technological dialogue, in particular with the developing countries. Consistent use should be made of the opportunities arising from the resulting transfer of know-how and technology. Experience could be gained and mutual trust created in a relatively short time by means of voluntary pilot projects. On that basis, specific agreements could be reached at the following session of the Conference.

11. A habitable environment, for which climate protection was a basic prerequisite, was something to which all human beings were entitled. The international community had a responsibility not only towards people currently in need of food, work and social security, but also towards future generations. There was no room for short-term thinking or for shirking uncomfortable decisions.

12. The Conference should not be content with non-committal declarations, but should achieve breakthroughs without delay on three central issues. Firstly, the industrialized countries had the responsibility to limit carbon-dioxide emissions permanently beyond the year 2000; that was a vital first step and should remain a firm goal. Secondly, with a substantial negotiating mandate, the Conference must set the course for a marked reduction in greenhouse gases after the year 2000. Thirdly, industrialized and developing countries should reach agreement on the joint implementation of climate protection measures and thus make possible the necessary transfer of know-how and technology. The international community must continue boldly and steadfastly along the path embarked upon in Rio. The adoption of the measures necessary to protect the global climate would be justified in the

eyes of future generations. He therefore urged participants to make the Conference a success and communicate to the peoples of the Earth their genuine concern about the future of the planet and their readiness to take innovative decisions and measures.

ANNEX III

Statements by ministers and by other heads of delegation of Parties during the ministerial segment of the first session of the Conference of the Parties: list of speakers[a/] (Agenda item 6 (b))

		Plenary meeting
Algeria	M. Noureddine Kasdalli Ministre délégué aux collectivités locales et à la réforme administrative	6
Argentina	Sra. María Julia Alsogaray Secretario de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente Humano	6
Australia	Mr. John Faulkner Minister for the Environment, Sports and Territories	6
Austria	Ms. Maria Rauch-Kallat Federal Minister for Environmental Affairs	7
Bahrain	Mr. Ahmed Abbas Ahmed Chargé d'affaires a.i., Embassy in Bonn	8
Bangladesh	Mr. Syed Amir-ul-Mulk Additional Secretary-in-Charge, Ministry of Environment and Forest	8
Benin	M. Saturnin Soglo Ambassadeur près la République fédérale d'Allemagne	8
Bolivia	Sr. Oscar Paz Rada Coordinador del Programa Nacional de Cambios Climáticos	7

[a/] Observer States represented by a Minister are indicated by an asterisk.

Botswana	Ms. Margaret Nasha Assistant Minister of Local Government, Lands and Housing	8
Brazil	Mr. José Israel Vargas Minister of Science and Technology	6
Bulgaria*	Mr. Georgi Dimitrov Georgiev Minister of Environment	8
Burkina Faso	M. Anatole G. Tiendrebeogo Ministre de l'environnement et du tourisme	6
Canada	Ms. Sheila Copps Minister of the Environment and Deputy Prime Minister	6
Central African Republic*	M. Martin Gbafolo Ministre des eaux, forêts, chasses, pêches, du tourisme et de l'environnement	8
Chad	M. Mbailaou Naimbaye Lossimian Ambassadeur en République fédérale d'Allemagne	8
Chile	Sr. Jorge Berguño Embajador ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra	8
China	Mr. Chen Yaobang Vice Chairman, State Planning Commission	7
Costa Rica	Mr. Alvaro Umaña Presidente, Comisión Nacional de Cambio Climático	8
Côte d'Ivoire	M. Lanciné Gon Coulibaly Ministre de l'environnement et du tourisme	7
Croatia*	Mr. Vladimir Krtalić Deputy Minister of Physical Planning, Building and Housing	8

Cuba	Sr. Carlos Gómez Gutiérrez Viceministro, Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente	8
Czech Republic	Mr. Frantisek Benda Minister of Environment	7
Denmark	Mr. Svend Auken Minister for the Environment and Energy	6
Estonia	Mr. Andres Tarand Prime Minister	8
European Community	Mrs. Ritt Bjerregaard Commissioner, Environment and Nuclear Safety	6
Fiji	Mr. Jonetani Kaukimoce Minister for Housing, Urban Development and Environment	7
Finland	Mr. Asko Numminen Ambassador, Ministry for Foreign Affairs	8
France[b/]	M. Michel Barnier Ministre de l'environnement	6
Gambia	Mr. Sulayman Samba Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	7
Germany	Mr. Erhard Jauck State Secretary, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety	6

[b/] Speaking on behalf of the European Union.

Greece	Mrs. Elisavet Papazoe Deputy Minister, Ministry of Environmental Protection	7
Guinea	M. Dorank Assifat Diasseny Ministre de l'energie et de l'environnement	7
Guinea-Bissau*	Mr. Cipriano Cassama Secretary of State, Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Arts and Crafts	7
Hungary	Ms. Katalin Szili Secretary of State, Ministry for Environment and Regional Policy	8
India	Mr. Kamal Nath Minister for Environment and Forests	7
Indonesia	Mr. Sarwano Kusumaatmadja Minister of State for Environment	6
Ireland	Mr. Brendan Howlin Minister for the Environment	7
Italy	M. Emilio Gerelli Secrétaire d'Etat pour l'environnement	8
Jamaica	Mr. Donald Mills Special Advisor on International Environmental Matters, Ministry of Environment and Housing	8
Japan	Mr. Sohei Miyashita Minister of State, Director-General of the Environment Agency	6
Kenya	Mr. Justus T. N. Sabari Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	7
Kuwait	Dr. Abdulrahman S. Al-Muhailan Minister of Health, Chairman of the Environment Protection Council	8

Latvia*	Mr. Indulis Emsis State Minister for the Environment	8
Lesotho*	Mr. Tseliso Makhakhe Minister of Natural Resources	7
Liechtenstein	M. Thomas Büchel Ministre de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et des forêts	8
Luxembourg	M. Johny Lahure Ministre de l'environnement	6
Malaysia	Mr. Renji Sathiah Ambassador to Belgium	6
Maldives	Mr. Ismail Shafeeu Minister of Planning, Human Resources and Environment	8
Mali	M. Mohamed Ag Erlaf Ministre des travaux publics et des transports	8
Malta	Mr. Stanley Zammit Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry for the Environment	7
Marshall Islands	Mr. Tom D. Kijiner Minister of Health and Environment	7
Mauritania	M. Sghair Ould M'bareck Ministre du développement rural et de l'environnement	6
Mauritius	Mr. Bashir Ahmud Khodabux Minister of the Environment and Quality of Life	6
Mexico	Mr. Carlos Gay García Coordinador del Instituto de Cooperación y Convenios Internacionales	6

Micronesia (Federated States of)	Mr. Isaac Figir Senator, Chairman of the Committee on External Affairs	8
Monaco	M. Bernard Fautrier Ambassadeur en Suisse	8
Mongolia	Mr. Damdingiin Dagvadorj Deputy Director, Hydrometeorological Institute, Ministry of Nature and Environment	8
Morocco*	M. Noureddine Benomar Alami Ministre de l'environnement	8
Mozambique*	Mr. Bernardo Pedro Ferraz Minister for Environmental Affairs	8
Myanmar	U Win Aung Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany	6
Nepal	Mr. Durgesh Man Singh Ambassador to Belgium	8
Netherlands[5]	Mrs. Margaretha de Boer Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment	6
New Zealand	Mr. Simon Upton Minister for the Environment	6
Nigeria	Mr. E. O. A. Aina Director-General, Federal Environmental Protection Agency	8
Norway	Mr. Thorbjørn Berntsen Minister of the Environment	6
Pakistan	Mr. Shah Mahmood Qureshi Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs	8

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[5] Speaking also on behalf of several States members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Papua New Guinea	Mr. Peter Tsiamalili Ambassador to Belgium	6
Peru	Sr. Luis Silva Santisteban Embajador en la República de Alemania	8
Philippines[a/]	Mr. Angel C. Alcala Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources	6
Poland	Mr. Stanislaw Zelichowski Minister for Environmental Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry	6
Portugal	Mrs. Teresa Patricio Gouveia Minister of Environment and Natural Resources	8
Republic of Korea	Mr. Soon-Young Hong Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Federal Republic of Germany	7
Romania	Mr. Aurel Constantin Ilie Minister of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection	8
Russian Federation	Mr. V. I. Danilov Daniljan Minister of Environment and Natural Resources	6
Samoa[b/]	Mr. Tuiloma Neroni Slade Permanent Representative to the United Nations	7
Saudi Arabia	Mr. Abdulbar Al-Gain President, Meteorological and Environmental Protection Administration	8
Senegal	M. Mbaye Ndoye Directeur de Cabinet du Ministre de l'environnement et de la protection de la nature	6

[a/] Speaking also on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

[b/] Speaking on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States.

Slovakia	Mr. Jozef Zlocha Minister of the Environment	8
Slovenia*	Mr. Pavel Gantar Minister of Environment and Physical Planning	8
Solomon Islands	Mr. S. R. Horoi Permanent Representative to the United Nations	8
Spain	Sr. José Borrell Fontelles Ministro de Obras Públicas y Medio Ambiente	6
Sri Lanka	Mr. Reggie Ranatunga Deputy Minister of Transport, Environment and Women's Affairs	8
Sweden	Mr. Måns Lönnroth Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of the Environment	7
Switzerland	Mme. Ruth Dreifuss Conseillère fédérale, Cheffe du Département fédéral de l'intérieur	6
Syrian Arab Republic*	Mr. Abdul Hamid Al-Mounajed Minister of State for Environment	8
Thailand	Mr. Suwat Liptapanlob Minister of Science, Technology and Environment	8
Togo*	M. Yao Do Felli Ministre du développement rural, de l'environnement et du tourisme	8
Tunisia	M. Mohamed Mehdi Mlika Ministre de l'environnement et de l'aménagement du territoire	8
Uganda	Mr. Besueri K. L. Mulondo Minister of State for Natural Resources	8

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. John Gummer Secretary of State for the Environment	6
United States of America	Mr. Timothy E. Wirth Under Secretary for Global Affairs, Department of State	6
Uruguay	Sr. Juan A. Chiruchi Ministro de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente	8
Uzbekistan	Mr. Victor E. Chub Chief, Main Administration of Hydrometeorology	8
Vanuatu	Mr. Edward Tambisari Minister for Health	7
Venezuela	Sr. Erwin Arrieta Ministro de Energía y Minas	6
Zimbabwe	Mr. Denis R. Norman Minister for Transport and Energy	7

ANNEX IV

Organizations admitted as observers to the Conference of the Parties[a/]

I. Intergovernmental organizations

1. African Development Bank*/
2. African Regional Centre for Technology*/
3. Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique (ACCT)
4. Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee
5. Caribbean Meteorological Organization
6. Commonwealth Secretariat
7. Council of Europe's Congress of Local and Regional Authorities (CLRAE)
8. European Free Trade Association*/
9. International Energy Agency (IEA)
10. International Institute of Refrigeration
11. International Organization for Migration*/
12. International Tropical Timber Organization*/
13. League of Arab States*/
14. North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (NACEC)
15. Organization of African Unity (OAU)*/
16. Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)
17. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
18. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
19. Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME)*/
20. South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

II. Non-governmental organizations

1. African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), Nairobi, Kenya
2. Air Conditioning and Refrigeration European Association, Brussels, Belgium
3. Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy, Arlington, United States of America
4. Alliance for Responsible Environmental Alternatives (AREA), Ottawa, Canada
5. Arbeitsgemeinschaft Selbständiger Unternehmer e.V. (Association of Independent Entrepreneurs), Bonn, Germany*/
6. Association Française du Froid /Alliance Froid, Climatisation, Environnement (AFF/AFCE), Paris, France

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a/ The organizations with an asterisk after their title were admitted as observers to the Conference of the Parties but did not attend the first session.

7. Association of the Manufacturers of Air Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment (ANIMA), Milan, Italy
8. Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU), Melbourne, Australia*/
9. Battelle Memorial Institute, Washington D.C., United States of America
10. Berne Declaration, Zurich, Switzerland
11. BIOMASS Users Network (BUN), Sao Paulo, Brazil
12. British Fire Protection Systems Association Ltd. (BFPSA), Kingston, United Kingdom
13. Brot für die Welt (Bread for the World), Stuttgart, Germany*/
14. Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie e.V. (BDI) (Federal Association of the German Industry), Cologne, Germany
15. Bundesverband Deutscher Wasserkraftwerke (Federal Association of German Water Power Companies), Munich, Germany
16. Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future, Washington D.C., United States of America
17. Canadian Electrical Association, Ottawa, Canada
18. Canadian Industry Program for Energy Conservation (CIPEC), Toronto, Canada
19. Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft e.V. (Carl Duisberg Society), Berlin, Germany
20. Center for Clean Air Policy, Washington D.C., United States of America
21. Center for Environmental Information Inc., Rochester, United States of America
22. Center and Workingteam for Appropriate Technology (KATE), Berlin, Germany
23. Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry (CRIEPI), Tokyo, Japan
24. Centre for Applied Studies in International Negotiations, Geneva, Switzerland
25. Centre for Business and the Environment, London, United Kingdom
26. Centre for International Climate and Energy Research (CICERO), Oslo, Norway
27. Centre for Social and Economic Research on the Global Environment (CSERGE), Norfolk, United Kingdom
28. Cercle Mondiale du Consensus/World Sustainable Energy Coalition (CMDC/WSEC), Zurich, Switzerland
29. Church of the Brethren General Board, Elgin, United States of America
30. Citizens Alliance for Saving the Atmosphere and the Earth (CASA), Kyoto, Japan
31. Climate Action Network Latin America (CANLA), Santiago, Chile
32. Climate Action Network-Southeast Asia (CAN-SEA), Quezon City, Philippines
33. Climate Action Network UK, London, United Kingdom*/
34. Climate Institute, Washington D.C., United States of America
35. Climate Network Africa, Nairobi, Kenya
36. Climate Network Europe, Brussels, Belgium
37. Conservation Law Foundation, Boston, United States of America*/
38. Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Washington D.C., United States of America
39. Cornell University, Ithaca, United States of America
40. Costa Rican Office for Sustainable Development, Washington D.C., United States of America
41. Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Society), Bonn, Germany
42. Development Alternatives, New Delhi, India

43. Earth Council, San José, Costa Rica
44. EarthSavers Movement, Quezon City, Philippines*/
45. East Asia & Pacific Parliamentarians' Conference on Environment and Development (EAPPCED), Manila, Philippines
46. Edison Electric Institute (EEI), Washington D.C., United States of America
47. Energiewende Saarland e.V. (Energy Alternative Saarland), Saarbrucken, Germany
48. Environmental and Energy Study Institute (EESI), Washington D.C., United States of America
49. Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), Washington D.C., United States of America
50. European Cement Association, Brussels, Belgium
51. European Consortium for the Responsible Application of Refrigerants (EUCRAR), Brussels, Belgium
52. European Insulation Manufacturers Association (EURIMA), Brussels, Belgium
53. European Nuclear Society, Berne, Switzerland
54. Evangelische Berufsschularbeit Der Evangelischen Kirche (Evangelist Professional Training School), Berlin, Germany*/
55. FACE Foundation, N.V. Sep, Arnhem, The Netherlands
56. Fachhochschule (Technical College), Aalen, Germany
57. Federación de Organizaciones para el futuro de Orinoquia y Amazonía (FEDEORAMA), Caracas, Venezuela
58. Forschungszentrum (Research Centre), Jülich, Germany*/
59. Foundation for International Development Economics (IDE), Groningen, The Netherlands
60. Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD), London, United Kingdom
61. Free University, Berlin, Germany
62. Friends of the Earth International, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
63. German Advisory Council on Global Change, Bremerhaven, Germany
64. German Foundation for International Development (DSE), Berlin, Germany
65. German NGO-Forum on Environment and Development, Bonn, Germany
66. German Union of Teachers of Geography, Berlin Regional Association, Berlin, Germany
67. Germanwatch, Bonn, Germany
68. Gesellschaft für Bedrohte Völker (Society for Threatened Peoples), Göttingen, Germany
69. Global Climate Coalition, Washington D.C., United States of America
70. Global Commons Institute, London, United Kingdom
71. Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (GISPRI), Tokyo, Japan
72. Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE), Brussels, Belgium
73. Greenpeace International, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
74. Guinea Ecology, Conakry, Guinea
75. Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and Research, Berkshire, United Kingdom
76. Hamburg Institute for Economic Research, Hamburg, Germany

77. Houston Advanced Research Center (HARC), Houston, United States of America
78. Hugh O'Brian Youth Foundation, Los Angeles, United States of America
79. Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, Centre for Environmental Technology (ICCET), London, United Kingdom
80. Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI), Taiwan, Province of China
81. Information, Alternatives and Opposition Network International to Monitor the Flood Action Plan Bangladesh, Berlin, Germany
82. Institut de recherche sur l'environnement (IREC), La Roche-sur-Foron, France
83. Institute for Environmental Studies, Free University Amsterdam (IES), Amsterdam, The Netherlands
84. Institute for Resource and Security Studies, Cambridge, United States of America*/
85. International Academy of the Environment (IAE), Geneva, Switzerland
86. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Paris, France
87. International Climate Change Partnership, Arlington, United States of America
88. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Brussels, Belgium
89. International Council of Environmental Law (CIDE), Bonn, Germany
90. International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI), Toronto, Canada
91. International Council of Women, Paris, France*/
92. International Doctors for the Environment, Swiss Section, Basel, Switzerland
93. International Federation of Building and Woodworkers (IFBWW), Geneva, Switzerland
94. International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers (IFIEC), Geneva, Switzerland
95. International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study (IFIAS), Toronto, Canada
96. International Gas Union (IGU), Gröningen, The Netherlands
97. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Laxenburg, Austria
98. International Institute for Energy Conservation, Washington D.C., United States of America*/
99. International Institute for Sustainable Development, Winnipeg, Canada*/
100. International Insurance Initiative on Climate Change, Hamilton, Bermuda*/
101. International Network for Environmental Management (INEM), Holstein, Germany
102. International Peace Research Association, Yellow Springs, United States of America*/
103. International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA), London, United Kingdom
104. International Project for Sustainable Energy Paths (IPSEP), El Cerrito, United States of America
105. International Society on Optics Within Life Sciences (OWLS), Münster, Germany
106. International Solar Energy Society (ISES), Freiburg, Germany
107. International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy (UNIPEDE), Paris, France
108. Japan Flon Gas Association, Tokyo, Japan
109. Japan Industrial Conference for Ozone Layer Protection, Tokyo, Japan
110. King's College London, School of Law, London, United Kingdom
111. Klima-Bündnis (Climate Alliance), Frankfurt, Germany

112. Lloyd's Underwriters' Non-Marine Association Limited (NMA), London, United Kingdom
113. London School of Economics and Political Science, London, United Kingdom
114. Macquarie University, North Ryde, Australia
115. Max-Planck-Institute, Cologne, Germany
116. Münster University, Münster, Germany
117. National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, Washington D.C., United States of America
118. National Coal Association, Washington D.C., United States of America
119. National Committee for Sustainable Development, Bonn, Germany
120. National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Protection (RIVM), Bilthoven, The Netherlands
121. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Washington D.C., United States of America
122. Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), Washington D.C., United States of America
123. Natural Resource Users' Group (NRUG), Wellington, New Zealand
124. New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), Tokyo, Japan
125. New Zealand Forest Owners' Association Inc., Wellington, New Zealand
126. Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions, Oslo, Norway
127. O. Ö. Energiesparverband (Energy Conservation Association), Linz, Austria*/
128. Organisation Internationale de Constructeurs d'Automobile (OICA), Paris, France
129. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), Potsdam, Germany
130. ProClim - Forum for Climate and Global Change, Berne, Switzerland
131. RainForest ReGeneration Institute, Washington D.C., United States of America
132. Resource Renewal Institute (RRI), La Ferrière, France
133. Scottish Academic Network on Global Environmental Change (SANGEC), Glasgow, United Kingdom
134. Sierra Club, Washington D.C., United States of America
135. Sonneschweiz (Sun Switzerland), Basel, Switzerland
136. Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Stockholm, Sweden
137. Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, Switzerland
138. Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI), New Delhi, India
139. The Catholic University of Nijmegen, Department of Environmental Policy Studies, Nijmegen, The Netherlands
140. The Centre for Our Common Future, Bellevue, Switzerland
141. The Climate Council, Washington D.C., United States of America
142. The EarthAction Network, London, United Kingdom
143. The Japan Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Industry Association (JRAIA), Tokyo, Japan
144. The Nature Conservancy, Arlington, United States of America
145. The Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA), London, United Kingdom
146. The Skies Above Foundation, Victoria, Canada

147. The Uranium Institute, London, United Kingdom
148. Trier University, Institute for Environmental Law, Trier, Germany
149. UmverkehR (Swiss Traffic Alternative), Zurich, Switzerland
150. Union of Concerned Scientists, Washington D.C., United States of America
151. United Methodist Church/General Board of Church and Society, Washington D.C., United States of America
152. United Mine Workers of America (UMWA), Washington D.C., United States of America
153. University College London, Department of Economics, London, United Kingdom
154. University of Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen and Nürnberg, Germany
155. University of Keele, Department of International Relations, Staffordshire, United Kingdom
156. University of Linköping, Linköping, Sweden
157. University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia
158. University of Tübingen, Center for International Relations, Tübingen, Germany
159. University of Washington, Seattle, United States of America
160. University of Wyoming, International Studies Association, Cheyenne, United States of America*/
161. US Climate Action Network (CAN-USA), Washington D.C., United States of America
162. Utrecht University, Faculty of Chemistry, Utrecht, The Netherlands
163. Verification Technology Information Centre (VERTIC), London, United Kingdom
164. Verkehrsclub Deutschland (Traffic Association of Germany), Stuttgart, Germany
165. Woods Hole Research Center, Woods Hole, United States of America
166. World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), Geneva, Switzerland
167. World Coal Institute (WCI), London, United Kingdom
168. World Conference on Religion and Peace (WCRP), Geneva, Switzerland
169. World Council of Churches (WCC), Geneva, Switzerland
170. World Energy Council, London, United Kingdom
171. World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA), Geneva, Switzerland
172. World Resources Institute (WRI), Washington D.C., United States of America
173. World Watch Institute, Washington D.C., United States of America
174. World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Gland, Switzerland
175. World Wildlife Fund, Washington D.C., United States of America*/
176. Wuppertal Institut for Climate, Environment and Energy, Wuppertal, Germany
177. Zonta International Committee, Chicago, United States of America

ANNEX V

List of documents before the Conference of the Parties at its first session

A/AC.237/91	Report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of its eleventh session, held at New York from 6-17 February 1995
A/AC.237/91/Add.1	Report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of its eleventh session. Recommendations to the Conference of the Parties and other decisions and conclusions of the Committee
FCCC/CP/1995/1	Provisional agenda and annotations, including suggestions for the organization of work
FCCC/CP/1995/2	Adoption of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties
FCCC/CP/1995/3	Admission of observers: intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
FCCC/CP/1995/4 (English only)	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties on the development of an operational strategy and on initial activities in the field of climate change
FCCC/CP/1995/5	Designation of a permanent secretariat and arrangements for its functioning
FCCC/CP/1995/5/Add.1/ Rev.1	Financial procedures: indicative scales of contributions to the administrative budget of the Convention for 1996 and 1997
FCCC/CP/1995/5/Add.2	Adoption of the proposed budget of the Convention for the biennium 1996-1997
FCCC/CP/1995/5/Add.3	Extrabudgetary funding for the interim secretariat in 1995
FCCC/CP/1995/5/Add.4	Note by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on an institutional arrangement for the permanent secretariat

FCCC/CP/1995/6 and Corr.1	Credentials of the representatives of Parties to the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Report of the Bureau
FCCC/CP/1995/Misc.1 and Add.1	Review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b) of the Convention. Comments from Parties and other member States
FCCC/CP/1995/Misc.2	A review of selected non-compliance procedures, dispute resolution and implementation review procedures
FCCC/CP/1995/Misc.3 and Add.1	Designation of a permanent secretariat and arrangements for its functioning. Offers by Governments to host the permanent secretariat
FCCC/CP/1995/Misc.4	Consideration of the establishment of a multilateral consultative process for the resolution of questions regarding implementation (Article 13). Submission by the Government of Canada
FCCC/CP/1995/Misc.5	Review of the list of countries included in Annex I to the Convention. Submission by the Government of Turkey
FCCC/CP/1995/CRP.1	Review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b). Proposed elements of a mandate for consultations on commitments in Article 4.2 (a) and (b)
FCCC/1995/Inf.1	Information for participants at the first session of the Conference of the Parties
FCCC/1995/Inf.2	Status of ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
FCCC/1995/Inf.3	Status of submissions of first communications from Annex I Parties
FCCC/1995/Inf.4 and Corr.1	Preliminary information from national communications not addressed in document A/AC.237/81
FCCC/1995/Inf.5/Rev.2	Directory of participants
FCCC/1995/Inf.6	Bibliography. Acquisitions of the Climate Change Convention Library since August 1994

FCCC/CP/1995/L.1	Draft decision on agenda item 5(b)(iii) submitted by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Report of GEF to the Conference of the Parties on the development of an operational strategy and on initial activities in the field of climate change
FCCC/CP/1995/L.2/Rev.1	Draft decision on agenda item 5(d)(ii) submitted by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Designation of a permanent secretariat and arrangements for its functioning: financial procedures
FCCC/CP/1995/L.3/Rev.1	Draft decision on agenda item 5(d)(i) submitted by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Designation of a permanent secretariat and arrangements for its functioning: institutional linkage
FCCC/CP/1995/L.4/Rev.1	Draft decision on agenda item 5(d)(iv) submitted by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Designation of a permanent secretariat and arrangements for its functioning: adoption of the Convention budget for the biennium 1996-1997
FCCC/CP/1995/L.5/Rev.1	Draft decision on agenda item 5(a)(v) submitted by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. The subsidiary bodies established by the Convention
FCCC/CP/1995/L.6 and Add.1-2	Draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its first session
FCCC/CP/1995/L.7	Draft decision on agenda item 5(d)(v) submitted by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Designation of a permanent secretariat and arrangements for its functioning: extrabudgetary funding for the interim secretariat for 1995
FCCC/CP/1995/L.8/Rev.1	Draft decision under agenda item 5(d)(iv) submitted by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Designation of a permanent secretariat and arrangements for its functioning: other voluntary funding for the biennium 1996-1997
FCCC/CP/1995/L.9	Proposal on agenda item 5(e) submitted by the President. Consideration of the establishment of a multilateral consultative process for the resolution of the questions regarding implementation of the Convention

FCCC/CP/1995/L.10	Draft decision on transfer of technology submitted by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole
FCCC/CP/1995/L.11	Draft resolution submitted by the Philippines. Expression of thanks to the people and Government of Germany
FCCC/CP/1995/L.12	Proposal on agenda item 5(d)(iii) submitted by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Designation of a permanent secretariat and arrangements for its functioning: physical location
FCCC/CP/1995/L.13	Draft decision under agenda item 5(a)(iv) submitted by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase
FCCC/CP/1995/L.14	Proposal on agenda item 5(a)(iii) submitted by the President of the Conference. Review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b) of the Convention, including proposals related to a protocol and decisions on follow-up (The Berlin Mandate)
FCCC/CP/1995/L.15	Proposal on agenda item 7(b) submitted by the President. Date and venue of the second session of the Conference of the Parties and arrangements for the third session